

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

KRYSTAL ARCHIE, et al,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	Case No. 19-cv-4838
)	
vs.)	Judge Robert W. Gettleman
)	
THE CITY OF CHICAGO, et al.)	Magistrate Judge Jeffrey Cummings
)	
Defendants.)	

**DEFENDANT CITY OF CHICAGO’S UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR ENTRY OF
CONFIDENTIALITY ORDER**

Defendant, City of Chicago (“City”), by its attorney, Mark A. Flessner, Corporation Counsel of the City of Chicago, respectfully moves this Honorable Court, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) and 45 C.F.R. §§ 160 and 164, for entry of Defendant City’s “Unopposed Confidentiality Order” and, in support thereof, the City states as follows:

1. Documents containing confidential information relating to parties and non-parties are being sought in this matter. Specifically, discovery relating to investigation files commonly referred to as Complaint Registers (“CRs”) of Chicago police officers are at issue. Defendants do not seek to prevent the production of any relevant CR files for purposes of litigation in this matter, but rather, to ensure all proper redactions are made prior to any further public dissemination by the parties of the still voluminous sensitive information contained within those files which remains protected by statute following the implementation of the *Kalven* decision, which removed the previous blanket protection previously afforded such files. *See Kalven v. City of Chicago*, 2014 IL App (1st) 121846, 7 N.E.3d 741 (1st Dist. 2014), *rev’d on other grounds*, *Perry v. Dep’t of Fin. & Prof’l Regulation*, 2018 IL 122349, 106 N.E.3d 1016.

2. *Kalven* recognizes the importance of such screening, as well as *in camera* review, as necessary, prior to any public dissemination to ensure specific statutory protections still remaining within those files are implemented through proper redactions. *Kalven*, 2014 IL App (1st) 121846, ¶¶ 24, 32, 7 N.E.3d at 748-49. Consequently, Defendants seek the entry of their proposed Confidentiality Order, which is designed to implement such screening within the L.R. 26.2 Model Confidentiality Order with respect to the production and handling of the voluminous CR files. A redlined version of Defendant's proposed Confidentiality Order is attached hereto as Exhibit A. All parties to this matter have reviewed and agreed to the entry of this Agreed Confidentiality Order.

3. Defendant's proposed Confidentiality Order is consistent with this District's model confidentiality order, with the inclusion of additional language regarding the protocol for designating particular information contained within CR files as "Confidential Information" under the terms of the Order. While court proceedings generally are open to public scrutiny, not all materials produced in discovery but unfiled in court proceedings may be freely available or disseminated to the public. To the contrary, courts have consistently provided confidential protection for the kind of unfiled, sensitive documents at issue here. For instance, in *Seattle Times Co. v. Rhinehart*, 467 U.S. 20, 33 (1984), the Supreme Court held that the public's right of access is limited to traditionally publicly available sources of information, and "restraints placed on discovered, but not yet admitted, information are not a restriction on a traditionally public source of information." The Court there recognized that Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) allows for protection from annoyance and embarrassment, and while Rule 26(c) does not contain a specific reference to privacy, privacy is "implicit in the broad purpose and language of the Rule." *Seattle Times*, 467 U.S. at 35, n.21.

4. The Seventh Circuit has recently re-confirmed its position distinguishing between filed and unfiled discovery for purposes of confidential protection. *Goesel v. Boley Int'l*, 738 F.3d 831, 833 (7th Cir. 2013). Citing its earlier decision in *Baxter International, Inc. v. Abbott Laboratories*, 297 F.3d 544 (7th Cir. 2002), the Seventh Circuit stated “. . . the presumption of public access ‘applies only to the materials that formed the basis of the parties’ dispute and the district court’s resolution’; other materials that may have crept into the record are not subject to the presumption.”” *Goesel*, 738 F.3d at 833; *Baxter*, 297 F.3d at 548. Earlier in *Baxter*, the court also stated that “[s]ecrecy is fine at the discovery stage, before the material enters the judicial record.” *Baxter*, 297 F.3d at 545. And in *Bond v. Utreras*, the court re-emphasized that “[t]here are good reasons to treat the public’s right to access filed and unfiled discovery materials differently.” 585 F.3d 1061, 1074-75 (7th Cir. 2009). “Generally speaking, the public has no constitutional, statutory (rule-based), or common-law right of access to unfiled discovery.” *Id.* at 1073; *see also Coleman v. City of Chicago, et al.*, 12 C 10061 (N.D. Ill. Apr. 4, 2014) (J. Kennelly) (as a general rule, the public has no right of access to unfiled discovery (*citing Bond, supra*)).

5. While Illinois statutes do not control this Court’s determination, such statutes provide helpful guidance in determining whether there is good cause for defining various information contained within CR files as confidential. *See, e.g., Johnson v. Kemps*, 2011 WL 2550507 at *2 (N.D. Ill. June 20, 2011). For example, although, as mentioned above, there is no longer a blanket exemption from public release for CR files (*see Kalven, supra*), Section 7 of the Illinois Freedom of Information Act (“IFOIA”) still sets forth exemptions to public disclosure of specific sensitive information contained within various portions of CR files. 5 ILCS 140/7 *et seq.* (West 2010). These include, *inter alia*, names of Complainants and third

parties and other private information of individuals, including social security numbers, personal addresses and the like, and information that needs to be protected for safety and security reasons. 5 ILCS 140/7(1)(a), 5 ILCS 140/7(1)(b), 5 ILCS 140/7(1)(c), 5 ILCS 140/7(1)(d). In addition, the Juvenile Court Act, 705 ILCS 405/1-1 *et seq.* (protecting the disclosure of juvenile court records), the Illinois Identity Protection Act 5 ILCS 179/10(b)(1)(protecting citizens from identity theft), and the Illinois Personnel Records Review Act, 820 ILCS 40/0.01 *et seq.* (protecting the disclosure of certain employee personnel file information) also mandate protection under Illinois law.

6. Determining which particular information is protected by IFOIA or by provisions of other statutes existing in voluminous CR-type files can only be determined upon close investigation, in an often burdensome, tedious and time-consuming case-by-case, page-by-page, paragraph-by-paragraph review. Ensuring that redactions are properly made prior to any public release of such protected information is essential, and Defendants' proposed Confidentiality Order provides the framework for that contingency while, at the same time, facilitating discovery in this matter through the expedited production of such materials for purposes of litigation. Defendants' proposed Confidentiality Order protects all un-redacted CR-type files produced, initially, for purposes of litigation and directs any party or counsel seeking to use or disclose CR-type files for purposes other than litigation to comply with the requirements set forth under IFOIA to obtain the desired documents from the proper public body. Defendants' proposed Confidentiality Order facilitates production by providing a procedure balancing the expedited availability of discoverable information to Plaintiff while protecting information otherwise deemed protected from public disclosure under IFOIA. If a party or counsel seeks to release CR-type files to the public, that party or counsel is directed to comply with the requirements set forth

under IFOIA. Defendants' proposed Confidentiality Order offers a practical, workable solution given the needs of this case. Good cause exists to enter it.

7. Defendant's proposed additional language tracks protective orders entered by the courts in this district containing similar, if not, identical language regarding the definition of confidential matter. *See Patterson v. City of Chicago, et al.*, 14 C 6458 (N.D. Ill. May 28, 2015) (Leinenweber, J.); *Ball v. Cortes, et al.*, 11 C 8741 (N.D. Ill. May 21, 2015) (Dow, J.); *Kinslow v. City of Chicago, et al.*, 14 C 6005, (N.D. Ill. May 20, 2015) (Bucklo, J.); *Duprey v. City of Chicago*, 15 C 111 (N.D. Ill. May 12, 2015) (Chang, J.); *Romero v. City of Chicago, et al.*, 14 C 6137 (N.D. Ill. May 6, 2015) (Kennelly, J.); *Ball v. Cortes, et al.*, 11 C 8741 (N.D.Ill. May 21, 2015)(Dow, J.); *Santiago v. City of Chicago, et. al.*, 14 C 8205 (N.D.Ill. June 9, 2015)(Judge Castillo); *Mock v. Castro*, 14 C 3274 (N.D.Ill. June 12, 2015)(Shah, J.); *Warren v. City of Chicago*, 14 C 7514 (N.D.Ill. June 19, 2015) (Alonso, J.); *Allen v. City of Chicago*, 14 C 6217 (N.D.Ill. June 19, 2015) (Blakey, J.); *Horton v. City of Chicago, et al.*, 13 C 6865 (N.D.Ill. June 30, 2015)(Dow, J.)..

8. As mentioned above, all parties agree to the entry of Defendant's proposed Agreed Confidentiality Order, which this Confidentiality Order will help minimize discovery disputes because sensitive information contained within documents will still be used only for the purposes of the instant litigation.

WHEREFORE, Defendant, City of Chicago, respectfully requests that this Court enter Defendant City's proposed Unopposed Confidentiality Order, and for such further relief the Court deems just and proper.

Date: January 9, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

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